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The Hongkong Telegraph

三拜禮 號二月八英港香 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1925. 日三十二月六

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HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

FORMER ASST. COLONIAL SECRETARY APPOINTED.

SIR R. E. STUBBS FOR JAMAICA.

The long-awaited news regarding the appointment of a successor to Sir Reginald Stubbs as Governor of Hongkong and the future of our present Governor has been received in Hongkong this morning, through a Reuter's news telegram. The following are the appointments announced:

Sir Reginald Stubbs, Appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. Cecil Clementi, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, appointed to succeed Sir Reginald Stubbs, as Governor of Hongkong.

Sir Graeme Thomson, Governor of British Guiana, to succeed Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria.

Sir Cecil Rodwell, Governor of Fiji, to succeed Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana.

Our New Governor.

Hongkong's new Governor, Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G. 1916; M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.; is no stranger to this Colony, having for nearly 14 years, from 1899 to 1913, served in the local Government. The news of his appointment will come as a pleasant surprise to very many of the older residents among whom he is already well known. He has had a distinguished and interesting career and will bring to his new post here the wisdom of ripe experience in the Colonial service.

Born on September 1st, 1875, Hongkong's new Governor is the son of the late Colonel Montagu Clementi, Judge-Advocate-General in India. He was educated at St. Paul's School and later at Magdalene College, Oxford. A brilliant classical scholar, he gained a number of honours and prizes, among them being: hon. mention travel and he is the author of a volume of Cantonese Love Songs; mods. 1896; hon. mention Ireland a Summary of Geographical Observations taken during a journey from Craven School, 1896; Boden Kashgar to Kowloon made in 1907; and The Chinese in British Guiana. He is a member of the Athenaeum and Royal Automobile Clubs.

H.E.'s New Appointment.

The news of the appointment of Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, will come as a surprise to Hongkong residents, as it was generally expected that Sir Reginald would be transferred to the Colonial Office at Home. In his new appointment Sir Reginald Stubbs will succeed Brig.-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E. It will be remembered that prior to his appointment as Governor of Hongkong, His Excellency was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, so that Hongkong will soon have had two successive Governors from the premier Crown Colony. The salary of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica is given as £5,000.

Sir Graeme Thomson.

Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., who succeeds Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria, has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana since 1923, prior to which he was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. A barrister, he entered the Admiralty in 1900, was appointed Director of Transport in December, 1924, and was Director of Shipping from 1917-19. On his return from leave in 1907, he was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, later taking duty as Assistant Registrar General. In 1902 he was seconded for special service under the Government of India, returning to Hongkong at the end of the year and taking up his former position of Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, later taking duty as Assistant Registrar General. In 1903 he was seconded for famine relief work in Kwangsi province and in December of that year was made a member of the Land Court, New Territories, and appointed Police Magistrate in charge of Land Office. He continued in this office until 1906, in which year he passed his final examination in Peking. On his return from leave in 1907, he was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary, and two years later he attended the International Opium Conference at Shanghai. From April to October, 1910, he was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor Administering the Government in addition to his other duties as Assistant Colonial Secretary. Prior to that he was Imperial Secretary, South Africa, to which post he was appointed in 1924.

Sir Cecil Rodwell.

Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., who now succeeds Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific since 1918. Prior to that he was Imperial Colonial Secretary and a member of the Executive and Legislative

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INDIAN CONSTABLE MURDERED.

An Unprovoked Attack.

An unprovoked attack on an Indian constable by two Chinese, in the course of which the Indian was first deprived of his revolver and then shot with it, the appearance in the dock at the Criminal Sessions this morning of a Chinese charged with the murder of Abdul Khalil.

He pleaded not guilty.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. H. K. Holmes and Mr. C. Addis defended.

The Crown Solicitor outlined the facts of the case, mentioning that the deceased was on duty in Kowloon, near the No. 3 railway bridge when he was approached by two men who asked him the way to Kowloon City. They suddenly attacked him and his revolver was snatched away and he was shot from close range in the body and leg. One of the men was carrying a dagger. The prisoner was caught the same day and when charged with attempted murder said he had nothing to say other than he came down from the country just before and did not know the laws of Hongkong. If he had known, he said, he would not have shot the Indian policeman.

Later, after the Indian had died and he was charged with the capital offence, he said that another man forced him to snatch the revolver from the officer. He did not like to, but the man threatened him with the dagger.

An Indian inspector gave evidence that an identification parade was held in the No. 1. ward at the G.C.H. when both Inspector Murphy and Inspector Pincott were present. The deceased picked out the accused as the man who was with the one who shot him.

Witness said he acted as interpreter when the dying deposition of the deceased was taken. The constable told how he was approached by the men and said he could not explain why he was attacked. He had made no attempt to stop them. He went on to describe how the revolver was taken away and said that two shots were fired at him within an interval of about one second. Both men ran away to the hills.

Inspector Murphy said that at the identification parade another suspect was included but he was not picked out and subsequently was allowed to go.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said that he regarded the case as serious as soon as the deceased was admitted. A bullet had passed right through his body on the left side, and another had passed through the man's thigh. There were superficial cuts on the hand.

The case is proceeding.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

RETURNED BANISHEE SENTENCED.

A Chinese, named Li Kuk, was sentenced to two years' hard labour, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when charged before Mr. Justice Wood with highway robbery.

On another charge of being a returned banishee, a further sentence of two years was passed, the sentences to run consecutively.

The evidence showed that three women were walking in single file near a place called Chi Shi Liu, between Kowloon Tong and Shamshui Po, when the middle one was seized by a man who appeared to have sprung out of the hedge and she was robbed of a wrist watch, gold bangles and a ring. The man, who carried a dagger and threatened them if they made any noise, ran away. The chase was taken up by two young men who happened to be in the vicinity and he was caught with the articles in his possession.

The prisoner, who had pleaded not guilty, said he had nothing to say.

ONCE BITTEN.

BUT JAPANESE MASTER NOT SHV.

MAXIMUM PENALTY.

A small Chinese steamer, steaming slowly through Capnimum shortly before midnight last evening was called to a halt by a police launch stationed in the vicinity.

The steamer was the s.s. Kia Lee,

the master of which was yesterday fined \$1,000 by the Harbour Master for carrying passengers on a vessel which had no passenger license.

The master was questioned and he told the officers that all passengers had been disembarked, but a rapid search revealed silk-coated gentlemen taking up temporary residence in the bunkers, a few others hidden in the forepeak and in a locked storeroom were found twenty women and children.

The master was charged at the Marine Court this morning with carrying 52 passengers without a license. He pleaded guilty.

The evidence of the police showed that when all persons on board were mustered, 135 were counted.

Eighty-three of these were registered as crew. The passengers were hidden in all sorts of places.

Mr. W. R. Hillier, boarding officer, Harbour Department, said that both the master and agents were cautioned against attempting to take away the passengers when the vessel cleared for Whampoa.

The agent made the suggestion that he (witness) might go on board

and see the passengers with a blind eye and declare her free. He was promised a present.

The master in answer to His Worship said that he ordered the comrade to send all passengers ashore. About eight o'clock he was feeling unwell and went ashore until eleven o'clock. On his return the comrade told him that all passengers had been landed.

Harbour Master: Did you go round the ship?—Yes.

The Harbour Master said that the master had received very definite instructions. He could have no possible excuse and the maximum penalty would be imposed.

A fine of \$5,200 or six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

ANGLO-FRENCH MEETING.

M. BRIAND SATISFIED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A brief formal communiqué issued on the conclusion of to-day's conference between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand states that the conversations are proceeding satisfactorily.

M. Briand, interviewed by Reuter, was similarly reticent, remarking: "We have not yet finished, but I am quite satisfied, and hope to return to Paris on August 18th." Mr. Chamberlain to-night banquetted M. Briand and his colleagues, when the American and Allied Ambassadors and other diplomats were present.—Reuter.

MOROCCO WAR.

FRENCH JOIN SPANIARDS.

PARIS, Aug. 11.

A message from Wezzan says that two French detachments joined in operations for repressing the post at Zitouna, and affected a junction with the Spaniards on the River Loukkos.—Reuter.

SHAMEEN "MASSACRE."

ALLEGATIONS OF KUOMINTANG.

Soviet EnvoyAppealed To.

PEKING, Aug. 11.

According to the Rosa News Agency, M. Karakhan to-day circulated to the heads of the Foreign Missions in Peking a letter from the Canton administration, embodying the findings of the investigation commission regarding the Shamen massacre.

The letter states that the commission, which was composed of eighteen persons, including judicial and police officers and representatives of the labourers, farmers, merchants and educators, after examining numerous witnesses, found, inter alia, that the firing was first started from the Shamen, machine gun being freely used by the Shamen forces, the bullets being of the dum-dum and soft-nosed kind.

The Nationalist Government demands that justice be done and that redress be given for this "infamous massacre." It respectfully requests M. Karakhan's good offices in the matter.—Reuter.

REPORT BY DANISH CONSUL.

We have to-day received from the Colonial Secretary, the following report by the Royal Danish Consul, at Canton, on the subject of the Chinese demonstration which took place on 23rd June, 1925:

By the present I have the honour to report on what took place here on the afternoon of Tuesday the 23rd inst. when the Chinese held a procession demonstrating against the foreigners for the abolition of the existing treaties and extra-territorial rights.

To start with it is as well to mention the events leading up to the unfortunate affair on Tuesday the 23rd.

On the 6th June a battle started between the Canton Government troops and the Yunnanese, who had occupied Canton city in an endeavour to overthrow the existing

Government headed by Civil Governor Hu Han-min. The Yunnanese were defeated and driven out on the 12th June, and the Canton Government proclaimed that peace and order would now be restored for the benefit of the people.

However, towards the end of the following week it was clear that student agitators were busy

fomenting a strike against the foreigners under the pretext of sympathizing with those killed in the Shanghai affair of 30th May,

and on Saturday the 20th the usual British river steamer from Hongkong failed to put in an appearance, the crew having gone out on strike in Hongkong. At the same time rumours got about that all Chinese servants employed by foreigners on Shamen would cease work the following day, and on Sunday morning the 21st at 9 a.m. all servants left their employ. On Monday all crews employed on foreign-owned motorboats and launches walked out, so that by this time the Island was entirely deserted of Chinese and the foreigners practically cut off from communication with the outside world. On Monday it was

further known that the Chinese students and others intended holding a procession the following day as a demonstration against the foreigners, and it leaked out that at a meeting held at the Kwangtung University the agitators were determined to enter Shamen and/or would create an incident for propaganda purposes.

H. B. M. Consul-General on hearing this immediately warned the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that any attempt made on Shamen would be met by armed forces.

Preparations to meet any emergency were already made during the previous weeks fighting by the Municipal Council of the British Concession of Shamen by calling up volunteers for repressing the post at Zitouna, and affecting a junction with the Spaniards on the River Loukkos.—Reuter.

chine-gun posts at various points along the creek facing the city.

During the morning of Tuesday the 25th it was noticed from Shamen that motorcars passing along Shamen Street—the street on the Canton side of the creek separating the Island from the city—were distributing circulars and leaflets, which later on proved to be inflammatory pamphlets calling upon all and sundry to rise against the foreigners and drive them out of Shamen.

The procession commenced shortly after 2 o'clock and I personally watched the demonstration from the verandah of the "Victoria Hotel," facing Shamen, from the beginning and was therefore an eyewitness of all that happened. The procession was headed by mounted and dismounted police, and then came on in sections consisting of various units comprising students of different schools, labourers, boy-scouts, and a sprinkling of girl students, all waving flags and banners and shouting towards Shamen. One of the last units was headed by a brass-band of small boys, this being said to be the Canton Christian College students.

Up to this time the procession was perfectly orderly and just resembled any ordinary similar political demonstration in Europe, in fact so much so that I remarked to a bystander on the orderly behaviour of the crowd. But at this point, the aspect changed.

After the Christian College students had passed there was a gap in the procession of about a hundred yards, and then came a unit flying a huge red flag and a red flag with a yellow star and scythe (said to be the Soviet banner). This unit consisting apparently of labourers gestured more threateningly towards Shamen and yelled fiercer than their predecessors, and the next I saw was that a fully armed military force with arms at the slope and led by mounted officers followed in their rear.

When these had reached up to the corner of the lane leading into the city from Messrs. Li and Fung's I suddenly saw the Chinese crowd of spectators stampede in wild panic, as if being warned of danger, and simultaneously the soldiers got their arms from the slope, cocked rifles and the first shots rang out.

Bullets were flying all over where I was standing, and I leaped for safety in through the hotel window where I had to take cover behind pillars against the rain of bullets aimed at the hotel. The fire was immediately returned by the British and French naval machine-gun units posted along Shamen, followed by the Shamen Police force in the Police Station and Hotel, and was aimed entirely at the attacking military forces across the creek, which were said to be the Whampoa cadets, under their Russian leaders.

The procession proper had when firing started reached the English bridge, and was therefore out of the danger zone. The actual firing took place between the French and the English bridge and was kept up by the Shamen defenders for about 10 minutes, while the troops on Shamen kept up intermittent sniping from the house tops for about an hour and a half after Shamen had ceased firing.

The French gunboat stationed off the French concession participated with about 8 shots from their heavy artillery, but these I was later told were blank rounds. The casualties on the Shamen side numbered one French civilian killed outright and two British civilians wounded.

As to the casualties on the other side the figures are very conflicting, but must have been heavy.

The force of the detonation was confined to a very small area, and no serious damage was done. The only casualty was a Chinese tailor, a second class passenger in the tram, who received but slight injuries to his face and knee from fragments of flying glass.

The service of cars is running as usual to-day, so far as native patronage is concerned.

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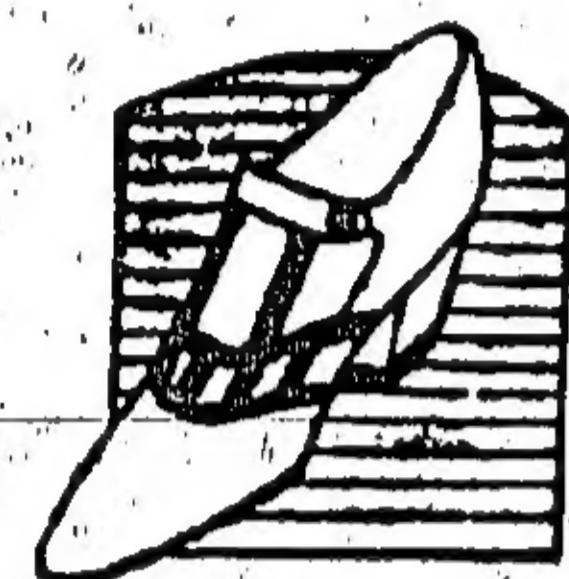
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INDIANS' MURDER TRIAL

NUR AHMED SENTENCED
TO DEATH.

Second Prisoner Discharged.

The concluding stages of the
trial of two Indian watchmen, Nur
Ahmed and Sardar Khan, on the
charge of the murder of another
Indian watchman at Bonham
Strand West on June 23 attracted
a great deal of interest among the
Indian community and yesterday
the Supreme Court was thronged
with the accused's fellow
nationals.

The Crown case, conducted by
Sir Henry Pollock K.C., acting At-
torney General, having closed, Mr.
F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs.
Leo D'Almada and Nephew for the
defence, called both the prisoners.
No other evidence was put in. Mr.
Jenkin made an eloquent speech
for the defence and after a sum-
ming up by Mr. Justice Gollan
lasting over an hour, the jury re-
tired. Within half an hour they
returned to court and found Nur
Ahmed guilty and Sardar Khan not
guilty and he was discharged.

There was a recommendation to
mercy in the case of the condemned
man, the jury considering that he had
provocation and acted on impulse.
The jury was composed of the following gentle-
men: Messrs. L. A. Tobias, C. S. Remedios, A. R. F. Raven, C. Tez-
el, A. J. de M. Sousa, H. Wilson and G. Travers.

In his speech to the jury, Mr.
Jenkin referred to whether an acting Attorney
General had the same right to two
speeches and the last word to the
jury as an Attorney General had.
He had given definite evidence
that the first prisoner had passed
by the deceased, deceased also left
his beat and followed in the same
direction. The only evidence we
had was that the first prisoner
who was supposed to have struck
the blow was holding the left arm
of the deceased and those who
were in a position to observe what
happened had given definite
evidence that there was no blow
of any kind seen by them.

Would the first prisoner after
having struck the blow have continued
to hold the man by the arms? No, there would have been
no need.

If the men had intended to murder
deceased there would have been
no need for them to have
wrestled. Deceased was outnumbered
and could the jury believe that they
would have found it necessary to have
practically thrashed the man up before they
struck the blow? Having regard
to the scene in which number one
prisoner fought deceased could
they believed that he still wanted
to attack him and that the pris-
oner was in truth the assailant
later when he had had such an
opportunity to attack deceased
before?

Wound Self Inflicted?

He would leave them to visualise
the fight which must have taken
place. It was common to both
cases that the first prisoner was
found holding deceased in front
with both hands and that number
two was engaged on holding his
arms from behind. The Crown
witnesses had stated that "It was
not difficult to believe or difficult
of comprehension that in the
struggle which took place the
deceased could have received such
an injury as he had received. I
do not think it is impossible to
believe that when three pairs of
arms were struggling the men
could have known just where their
arms were going. On the medical
evidence the doctor, with the same
facts before him, expressed the
view that it was possible for the
deceased to have received the
injury which he did from the weapon
being in his left hand. In
this court the same doctor vouch-
ed that it couldn't have been
so inflicted. But this medical
opinion was only an opinion and
when one and the same doctor
expressed two opinions with no
extra facts to assist him they
might accept either opinion. Deal-
ing with the fact that the men had
walked away after the affray, coun-
sel said that sometimes unwillingly
and unwillingly and suddenly when one found oneself
involved in circumstances which
might take on an ugly aspect one
made oneself scarce.

The key of the whole case he
submitted was "Who was the assa-
ilant?" If he could establish
upon the facts that deceased was
the assailant he did not think
they would find themselves very
greatly embarrassed in finding
favour of the prisoners. Their
story had been told to the best of
their ability in a foreign tongue
and through the medium of an
interpreter. Although it was not
necessary for the Crown to prove
a motive it was always interesting
to find a motive. He would
here substitute the word "incen-
tive" for "motive" and he put it to
the jury that there was no incen-
tive for any attack by any man
upon the deceased but that there
was an incentive for the deceased
to attack the first prisoner. The
motive which had existed in the
first prisoner's mind had been
satisfied in the fight which he
had described. There was no
doubt that the fight had actually
taken place. This was not
seriously challenged if at all by
the Crown. It must be believed
that deceased had had a scuffle
with somebody and there was no
doubt that this was more or less
accepted by the Crown. Deceased
had been humiliated by being
forced to the ground in the mud
before a crowd of Chinese. The
first prisoner had had his satis-

faction and had avenged the name
of his uncle and there could no
longer have been any desire to
hurt the deceased. There could
be no possible doubt that there ex-
isted in the mind of the deceased
an incentive to attack prisoner and
to get even with him because he
had been publicly humiliated on
his own beat.

Decedent's Curious Silence.

Two witnesses for the Crown
had said that they had asked de-
ceased what was the matter with
him and why his clothes were
muddy and he had refused to answer
them. It was a fair if not
the only conclusion to come to
that deceased was only occupied
with getting rid of Government
property and getting off duty so
that he could go after his man.
They had this fact that the one
incentive which had been in the
first prisoner's mind had gone.
They must assume from the Crown
case that the first prisoner still
had anger in his mind and an
incentive against the deceased. But
first prisoner on leaving his beat
had passed by the deceased without
even speaking to him. The
evidence warranted him saying
that after first prisoner had passed
by the deceased, deceased also left
his beat and followed in the same
direction. The only evidence we
had was that the first prisoner
who was supposed to have struck
the blow was holding the left arm
of the deceased and those who
were in a position to observe what
happened had given definite
evidence that there was no blow
of any kind seen by them.

The Communists yesterday caused
an uproar and refused to leave
when expelled. Detectives literally
threw them out amid a din.
Later others were ejected after an
attempt to obstruct the tariff bill
which the Government are determined
to carry through before adjournment.—Reuters.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL

PROTECTION FOR INDUSTRIES

Berlin, August 11.—There was
a series of stormy scenes in
the Reichstag during the debate on
the tariff bill, consequent on the
adoption of the proposal of the
majority parties to restrict the
time of speeches. The chancellor,
who was continually interrupted,
asked the speedy passage of the
bill in view of the pending negotiations
for commercial treaties with
foreign countries. He added that
since the foreign markets were
largely closed to German manufacturers
it was necessary to have strong home markets capable of absorbing
German goods. Such markets could only be built behind high
customs walls.

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an uproar and refused to leave
when expelled. Detectives literally
threw them out amid a din.
Later others were ejected after an
attempt to obstruct the tariff bill
which the Government are determined
to carry through before adjournment.—Reuters.

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The Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1925.

THE OUTLOOK.

We seem to be getting little nearer to a solution of the great problem which is uppermost in the minds of us all. Weeks come and weeks go without anything appreciable having been accomplished towards bringing an end to the anti-British and anti-foreign demonstrations on the part of the Chinese. Trade is fast going from bad to worse; we have grave happenings of some weeks ago still awaiting judicial settlement; and there is undoubtedly a growing impatience at the delay of a return to normality. The outstanding issues are all so indeterminate and out of our sphere that the waiting is all the more irksome. Yet there is a wonderful spirit of cheerfulness in spite of depressing factors and when this unpleasant phase of Hongkong's experience is passed there will be lots of credit due to those who, while heavily involved, maintained an optimism that was good to encounter.

There is not the slightest doubt that a restoration to the normal state of things must precede the long negotiations which Washington, according to the recent news, desires to set on foot, and the Chinese must come to realise this if they wish to effect any change. For us down here in the south it seems hopeless to await a solution through Peking alone; first of all because the Peking Government adopts a most impracticable attitude and secondly because it is clearly incapable of enforcing its authority in the provinces, particularly in Canton. It may be that the Powers will be driven to open up direct communications with certain of the more powerful and reliable provincial authorities, although it is easy to see that any formal negotiations with individual Tchungs could easily be represented as an attempt to discredit the Republic and impede the restoration of Chinese unity. There is little doubt that the only way out of the present internal chaos in China lies in a development along the lines of autonomy for different portions of China, and, although that is a matter more or less for the Chinese themselves to settle, it might be just as well for the Powers to proceed along such lines on their own. What we mean is this:

that Britain should not be above dealing with Canton direct regarding the ending of the boycott. Canton must be made to realise that this thing cannot go on indefinitely; something has got to happen. Either the present Bolshevik gang in Canton has got to be cleared out by the great mass of the Cantonese who don't want them and who don't want a continuation of this foolish boycott and all that it involves, or there must be outside intervention whereby the Bolshevik gang is made to go and the reasonable Canton elements given a fair chance of governing the place. Reforms can come later.

Debt Questions.

One of the features of recent news messages has been the resumption of debt discussions with two of the Allies of the Great War who have not hitherto been able to make any definite promise as to repayment. These are France and Belgium, the former at present embarrassed by an almost unprecedented financial crisis as well as two trying and expensive campaigns abroad. There were references in the telegrams yesterday to Belgium's debt-funding negotiations with the United States, and the promise that she will pay what is due eventually, provided she obtains proper consideration. The American representative's reply was very much to the point—that a funding agreement would solve a long-voiced question, one which might disturb the friendship of the two countries. This touches a matter that has, unfortunately, formed a consideration all through, for it were a pity to have the debt question develop into mutual recriminations, and general ill-feeling, as it already threatens to do. It is to be expected that the Belgian Government has some scheme of repayment likely to prove satisfactory to both sides, and that an adjustment of a protracted dispute, which is what it amounts to, will shortly be settled.

As regards France, it is obvious that this country requires special consideration at the present time. It is unfortunate that the debt negotiations should come just in the midst of her extra troubles. M. Caillaux speaks of a "gentleman's agreement," and refers to the matter of French capacity to pay. The whole question is one bristling with problems of extreme delicacy, in which Britain is closely involved. The British Government cannot afford to write off certain debts while straining to pay what it owes itself as an aftermath of the war. It seems as if the lead will have to come in the end from the United States; and in any case the discussions of the next few days will be followed very keenly, and not a little anxiously, by financial circles on both sides of the Atlantic.

Empire Trade.

It was only a few months ago that the new Government in Britain inaugurated a special campaign for the promotion of Empire trade, especially inter-Imperial commerce. Now we have the first report of the committee appointed to deal with the matter. The subject is one of vital importance and great difficulty. The committee has issued various recommendations embodying most of the suggestions that have been made both in the public press and on the public platform. But that will hardly get us any "forrader," unless prompt action is to follow. The history of commissions and their reports is much the same the world over—they usually cause a deal of interest, a certain amount of energetic effort, and a gradually increasing apathy as it becomes apparent that the support given the recommendations is not whole-hearted. We trust that there will be little, if any, of this spirit man-

DAY BY DAY.

WARS ARE TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER THAT WE MAY LIVE IN PEACE WITHOUT SUFFERING WRONG.—Cicero.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2s. 4*1*/₂ d.

The weather forecast up till noon to-morrow is:—S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

The Baseball League match between the Japanese Baseball Club and the Filipino Club will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at Happy Valley at 5.30 p.m.

There was clean bill of health in the Colony on Monday. During yesterday, however, were four cases of notifiable diseases—one of diphtheria, two of enteric, and one of puerperal, all Chinese.

The following members of the Indian Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade have passed the Efficiency Test at an examination held by Dr. Gawler, and are qualified to render "First Aid to the Injured":—N. B. Kittochell and G. Mustafa. The Surgeon Instructor was Dr. Milward.

During last week there were only four cases of notifiable disease reported in the Colony, these being one of diphtheria (Chinese), one of typhoid (Chinese), one of para-typhoid (Russian) and one of rabies (Chinese). All the Chinese cases died. There was also one Chinese death from influenza.

Mr. Curran, the Commissioner of Immigration, is initiating a movement to compel all first and second-class foreigners arriving in New York for the purpose of permanently residing in America to pass through Ellis Island, the same as immigrant third-class passengers. Mr. Curran would exempt foreigners arriving as tourists, but he wants everybody else irrespective of class to be sent to Ellis Island for examination before entering America through the port of New York.

NEW U. S. CONSUL.**ARRIVES THIS MORNING.**

The new Consul-General of the United States for Hongkong, Mr. R. C. Tredwell, arrived in the Colony by the s.s. President Jackson to-day.

Mr. Tredwell, who comes to Hongkong with a most distinguished foreign service record, was an early arrival at the Consulate this morning, and a representative of the *Telegraph* found him busily engaged with Mr. A. E. Carlton in meeting the other members of the staff and callers at the Consulate.

Mr. R. L. Franklin, Foreign Service Officer, who has been attached to the local Consulate for some time, is leaving with Mrs. Franklin by the President Wilson on Saturday next for Hankow, to which city he has been temporarily detailed. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will carry the good wishes of a large number of friends with them.

SHANGHAI SHARES.**TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.**

Messrs. Ellis and Co. have received telegraphic advice of the following quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange to-day:—

Langkats, Tls. 25
Ewos Tls. 8
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 120
New Engineerings, Tls. 8
Orionals, Tls. 2.25
Shanghai Cottons, Tls. 48

fested in the matter of Empire commerce. Yet it is only the extreme optimists who can hope for early or outstanding results. There are probably to be other reports, and then a general co-operation before effective betterment can become apparent. That is going to take some months at the very least, and it might produce very little in the long run. We fear that there are a number of basic causes of loss of trade, such as high producing costs and labour unrest, which will have to be tackled successfully before substantial gains can ever be counted.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.**SET BACK SEVERAL YEARS.**

The international relations of China, already complicated almost beyond human understanding, have now taken a turn which requires the most careful analysis to approximate comprehension. the Chinese masses are demanding an immediate and complete abrogation of all unequal treaties. This is a complete negation of the Washington conference principle of abolition of extraterritoriality by gradual and evolutionary means.

The present movement is clearly revolutionary. It is as revolutionary as the French Revolution or the Russian Revolution. It seeks a complete change from the past. It seeks to do away with the Republic of China as devised in 1912 which has failed as a governmental agency. It would substitute for that a new Republic of China, based upon experiences in Russia, Turkey and other Asiatic or European countries. It seeks about a breach in China's international relations and to take the chances of a foreign, even a world, war. Its theory is that China is unconquerable because of its size; that the jealousy among the nations and their usual political treachery would prevent or impede united action; and that with Russia, a friendly ally at China's rear, nothing more calamitous could happen to China than has happened in the past. Reasoning thus, this movement seeks to organize the students, laborers and small merchants in European parlance, the proletariat and the petite bourgeoisie, into a national force with the objective of overthrowing not the present Government at Peking but the present form of government, and to create a temporary dictatorship of the Kuomintang (Intelligence), maintained in power by the Christian legions of the "Red" Marshal, Feng Yu-hsiang. The plans were well laid and might have succeeded, were it not for their premature realization on May 30. When that incident occurred, the organizations of protest were still embryonic and public opinion had not yet been prepared.

The full force of the attack on Great Britain, Britain is being depicted as the arch-criminal and is being made to suffer most economically. . . . Great Britain is the most vulnerable of all foreign nations because her economic and vested interests are the largest. When Britain is attacked, a fairly large target is shot at.

Although the Shanghai strike commenced as an attack on a Japanese-owned cotton mill, the Chinese very soon saw the wisdom of minimizing their anti-Japanese activities. They could not attack both Great Britain and Japan successfully. It had to be one or the other. It was, however, impossible altogether to stop the anti-Japanese movement, for the masses are used to attacking Japan. Therefore, the tactic of separating Japan from Great Britain, of isolating Great Britain politically, failed. . . .

The United States was placed in a very curious position. It was the first to land marines in Shanghai. On the other hand, the Chinese, following a policy of isolating Britain, did everything possible to separate the United States from Great Britain. Individual Americans, particularly missionaries, were approached with a view toward making it clear that the movement was not anti-foreign but anti-British. This effort was particularly notable in the pronouncements of the university professors and American returned students.

The Chinese overlooked certain serious factors in the Chinese situation. They forgot that in 1910, there was an anti-Japanese movement in China which lasted for almost four years. During this period, the Chinese utilized every force at their disposal to bring about co-operation in China between Great Britain and the United States.

The best explanation, however, for the unity of action of Great Britain, the United States and Japan is the undoubted Russian orientation of that faction of the Nationalist party which is known as the Red Kuomintang and which is most aggressive in the present situation. By admission, this political party is associated with the Soviet Government.

LOST RIGHTS.

The Non-Treaty Powers including Russia and Germany, lost their rights in China on account of the war. In the present difficulty, local Germans have on the whole been sympathetic with the British point of view, although they hope to gain in trade through the boycott. Individual Germans resent their unfortunate position and realize that their lives and property are always in danger through China's failure to establish an adequate judicial procedure to protect them.

Russia, which has no interests in China and which is motivated by the fanatical idea of turning all the world into a Soviet, while at the same time embarking upon a policy of imperialistic aggression in Manchuria, Mongolia and Sinkiang, has devoted her agencies in China to a liaison between itself and the Kuomintang. The military college at Whampoa is staffed by Russian officers. One can go into the details of proof of this connection except that such proofs are not necessary in view of the party's open declaration of co-operation with Soviet Russia. This is, perhaps, the first time in China that a political party frankly avows a foreign orientation.

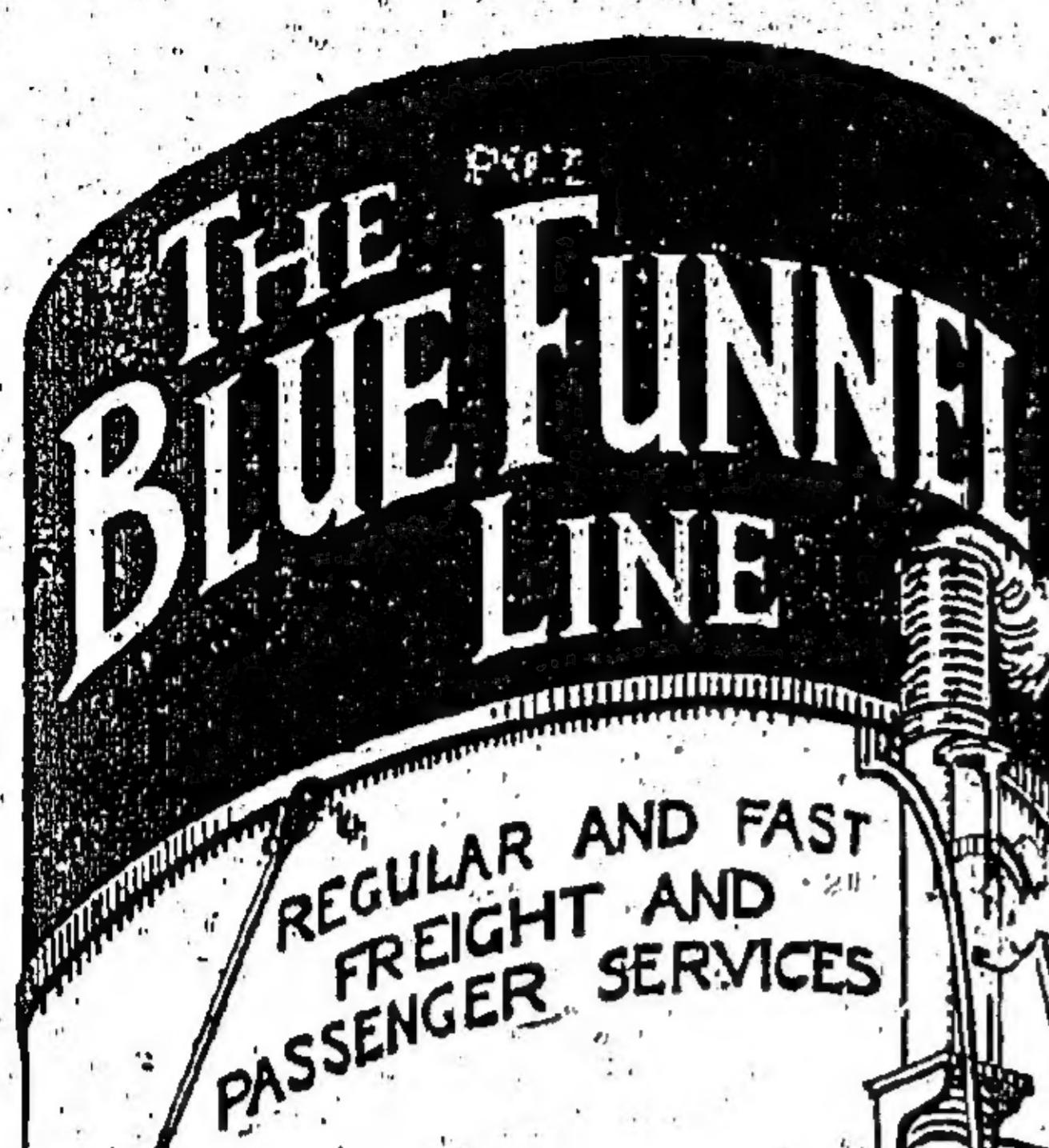
The suggestions of those who have tried to isolate Great Britain that there was no Bolshevik influence in the present movement is nullified by the fact that the movement was developed in its major features by the Red Kuomintang, and the Red Kuomintang is avowedly allied with Soviet Russia. . . . They are working for the destruction of those rights of other nations which Russia has forfeited. Russia's activities have not been through Russian Bolshevik agents as the police of the International Settlement generally presume, but through members of the Red Kuomintang, the policy of which co-ordinates with that of Russia.

Russia is utilizing her alliance with the Red Kuomintang to create a smoke screen for her own activities in Manchuria and Mongolia and, at the same time to isolate Great Britain and to weaken Japan with a view toward an eventual alliance between China and Russia in the event of a Russo-Japanese war. This policy is not new and has, to a greater or lesser extent, been followed since the arrival in the country of M. Karhan. . . . The reiteration on the part of the Great Powers that they would go through with the terms of the Washington treaty has been to a large extent nullified by their reservation that they could do nothing as long as China was in disorder, for there is no apparent indication that these disorders will cease in the near future. The situation calls for the keenest statesmanship, and that is altogether lacking in Peking. The younger men of the country lack the international mind and are, therefore, unable to correlate their domestic policies with China's general foreign policy.

As for China's general foreign policy it has in the past been to wear down the Powers and to get them to accede to China's demands in the hope that commercial interests would dictate a more favorable attitude toward China, but the events of May 30 have frightened the Powers into a fear of a recurrence of Boxerism, in which the antagonists of the foreigners would not be using magic swords but modern arms supplied by Russia. It is this fear which has set back China several years in the fulfilment of her national aims. It seems tragic that when China seemed to be making such tremendous strides of progress in the direction of her ambition, everything should have been spoiled by an event which could have been localized in its implications.—George E. Sokolsky in the *Japan Advertiser*.

A ship that is 124 years old is still on active service in the Solent. She is the little ketch Bee, which trades between Southampton and Newport in the Isle of Wight, and has made more than 33,000 crossings of the Solent since 1801. She is one of the few ships remaining in the world from whose decks men saw the Victory at sea with Nelson on board, and was once commanded for forty-eight years by the same captain. She has been on the same route the whole of her life, and has carried more than half a million tons of cargo between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, covering more than half a million miles, although the distance between her two ports is only eighteen miles.

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STONE THROWING

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE IMPOSED BY MAGISTRATE

Anti-Strike Lecturing

A very heavy punishment was meted out to a Chinese who appeared before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. T. H. King prosecuted an employee of the Lai Kee Trunk Manufactory on a charge of unlawfully throwing stones at an anti-strike lecturer at Hillier Street on July 29.

Mr. C. H. Lyon appeared for the defence, and prior to opening his case the prosecution having concluded its case at a previous hearing said that his Worship had dismissed the defendant in the previous case on the grounds of the inconsistency of the evidence. He would submit that in the present case there was more inconsistency in the evidence, or was rather more contradictory than in the previous case.

His Worship replied that he did not discharge the defendant on the grounds submitted by Mr. Lyon but on the strength of the evidence of the defence.

Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Lyon said that the defendant was employed by the Lai Kee firm which carried on business in Wing Lock Street. On the day of the alleged stone throwing the accused had been opening a bottle of aerated water when he suddenly heard a commotion outside. He was curious as most people would be and dashed to the door with the bottle open still in his hand, when he had reached the doorway he was arrested by the police.

After the evidence Mr. Lyon addressed his Worship saying that it was hardly creditable that in a crowd of nearly 200 people, there would be a clear vision between the defendant and one or two of the witnesses of the prosecution. He therefore submitted that the story of the defendant was true and in the commotion of the moment it was likely that the detective had arrested the defendant in mistake.

His Worship said that he was not inclined to disbelieve the evidence of the prosecution. He found the defendant guilty on the charge of throwing stones, and inflicted a fine of \$400 with the alternative of five months' hard labour in default.

A WOMAN'S DEATH.

A RAID ON PLANTATION ENDS FATALLY.

Sitting as Coroner, Mr. E. W. Hamilton conducted an enquiry at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the circumstances of the death of a Chinese woman, aged 31 years who died as the result of a fall from the hillside at Ngau Sze Wan, Kowloon, where she had gone to gather firewood.

According to the evidence, the deceased together with her daughter, went to the hillside near the Portuguese Club and was gathering wood when a party of constables interrupted her raid on the Government plantation. The woman attempted to escape but was chased by an Indian constable. When he had overtaken the deceased both constable and woman struggled at the top of a cliff with the result that they lost their footing and rolled down the slope. The woman was able to speak and directed her daughter to call her father to the rescue. The young girl informed her father that her mother was being assaulted by the Indian, and on arrival at the scene the two were still found lying at the bottom of the hill. The woman was conscious but died shortly after the arrival of Inspector Bloor of the Kowloon City Police Station. The Indian was removed to hospital and yesterday had to be assisted to the Court.

After hearing the evidence the jury, consisting of Messrs. H. C. H. Jones (Foreman), W. C. Gibson, and W. Riedler, returned a verdict of accidental death. They attached no blame to the constable.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

POPULATION INTERMIXED.

Berlin, Aug. 11. It appears from the exchange of notes between the German and Polish Governments that 8,000 out of 20,000 Germans who opted for Germany still remain in Poland and 11,000 out of 15,000 Poles who opted for Poland remain in Germany. The German Government replying to the Polish threat to expel these "foreigners" proposed that each country leaves the other's subjects undisturbed.—Reuter.

FUNERAL FATALITY.

WINGS ON CO. EMPLOYEE KILLED.

Negligent Driving.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, an enquiry into the death of a Chinese, who was knocked down by a motor lorry owned by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, near Jardine Hill, was held by Major C. Wilson, as Coroner, with the assistance of a jury.

The owners of the motor lorry were represented by Mr. M. H. Turner and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's relatives.

The first eye witness called was a coolie employed by Messrs. Watson and Company, who was travelling on the vehicle at the time of the accident. He said that a cargo of goods was being conveyed to the Police Club and, on turning a bend near Jardine Hill opposite Leighton Hill Road, witnessed a funeral procession and a motor car approaching the lorry from the opposite direction. Watson's lorry was signaled to pass and after turning the bend the deceased stepped in front of the car and was knocked down. He was taken to the French Hospital where he died.

On the conclusion of the evidence the jury returned the following verdict: We find that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the driver in not swerving to avoid the mourners when the road was quite wide enough for his doing so.

Inspector Kent: Does that constitute a verdict of manslaughter, your Worship?

The Coroner: No, I think not. The jury composed of Messrs. G. B. Labrum (foreman), Pang Punsang, and Wong Wing-fung.

NETHERLANDS SWEEPED BY STORM.

VILLAGES DESTROYED IN TYPHOON.

Amsterdam, August 11. The East Netherlands were last night swept by a terrific thunder-storm causing loss of life and much damage to property. Details are meagre as telegraphic and telephone communication are interrupted. Four were killed and 100 injured in the village of Borculo where the typhoon lasted several minutes. The towers of both churches were blown down and not a single house escaped. The village of Neede was also destroyed. Serious damage is reported at Didam, Doetinchem, Oldenzaal, Hengelo and all eastern Gelderland.

During the hurricane an aeroplane crashed on the Catholic asylum at Ruurlo, killing three people. Borculo with five thousand inhabitants of whom two thousand are now homeless was apparently the storm centre. The burgomaster has asked for troops and food-stuffs. The governor of Gelderland arrived at Borculo afsocht as all the roads are impassable to vehicles on account of trees having been blown down. The damage is estimated at over four million florins.—Reuter.

TEXTILE STRIKE.

CONFERENCE RESULTS IN DEADLOCK.

London, August 11. After sitting for thirty-five hours of which twenty-seven were consecutive the joint industrial council of the wool textile trade came to a deadlock, consequently the strike of the 24th July will continue. All points were agreed upon except the rate of wages at which the operatives should resume work. Pending the decision of the court of inquiry on the conditions of the industry, the operatives have refused the employers' proposal for a resumption at five per cent reduction in wages.—Reuter.

LEGATION STRIKE.

TUAN CHI-JUI'S OPINION.

Peking, August 11. The Legation strike continues. When interviewed by Mr. Palafret yesterday Tuan Chi-jui expressed regret and explained that the strike was the outcome of a widespread patriotic movement. He promised to take up the matter with the chief of police.—Reuter.

AERATED WATERS AND PRESERVED FOOD.

REGULATION OF MANUFACTORIES.

The only business of public interest at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, was a resolution by the Medical Officer of Health, which the Board unanimously adopted, authorising the making of by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. N. L. Smith, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (the Director of Public Works), Dr. J. C. Macgown, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Dr. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. G. S. Kennedy Skipton (Secretary) with Mr. D. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

The resolution moved by the Medical Officer of Health was as under:

"That the Board do make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments."

The Medical Officer said: Sir, For over twenty years the Board has been empowered to make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments. The Board has not yet, however, taken advantage of this power. I think that by-laws should now be made to control these establishments in addition to those which regulate dairies, bakehouses, etc.

European Goods Limited.

There are a number of food-preserving establishments in the Colony, where such things as fruit, fish and meat are preserved by canning. There are also a few aerated water manufactories managed by Chinese. All these establishments and factories produce articles which, in their finished state, resemble the products of the best European and American firms as far as the outward appearance of the packed articles is concerned. There is, therefore, a certain danger that purchasers may be led to think that these products are as trustworthy as those which they imitate. I have drafted two sets of by-laws, which, I understand, you will circulate amongst the members of the Board, for the purpose of starting a discussion on this subject, and I hope that members may be in a position to consider the matter, possibly in Committee, at an early date. On reading my suggested by-laws members will notice that I have not proposed any measures of control over the quality or purity of the articles to be preserved, nor over the method of packing and quality of the materials used for packing. I have thought that such measures will be better provided by the amendments to the Food and Drugs

Ordinance. Members will also notice that I have endeavoured to provide for a considerable elasticity in the application of these by-laws in order that each factory concerned may be dealt with on its own merits. I now beg to propose that the Board do make by-laws for the regulation of aerated water manufactories and food-preserving establishments.

The Chairman seconded the resolution which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

THE SECURITY PACT.

M. BRIDAL'S ROYAL AUDIENCE.

London, August 11.

After a most cordial audience with H.M. the King at Buckingham Palace this morning, M. Briand accompanied by M. Fleurau proceeded to the Foreign Office. He entered by the back entrance thus disappointing a score of press photographers who waited at the front of the building. MM. Berthelot and Fromageot, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Tyrell and Sir Cecil Hurst were awaiting them in Mr. Chamberlain's room. Conversations in regard to the reply to the latest German note on the security pact began immediately. Well-informed people are optimistic of the result thereof.—Reuter.

French Press Opinion.

Paris, August 11.

The papers ascribe particular importance to the conference between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain, not only regarding Franco-British relations but Europe's future.

The *Petit Parisien* notes that the conference coincides with the twentieth anniversary of the entente cordiale and both countries are still facing the same danger which they must endeavour to avert financially. They will succeed only if they remain tightly united.

The *Petit Journal* says that there is no question of the success of one diplomacy against the other for both agree to bring about the final restoration of peace.

Gaulois believes that if London would give up the firm positions taken at Geneva by M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain before the war, German hegemony would soon become again an anguishing reality.

Havas.

BRITISH CLOTH.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S BIG ORDER.

London, August 11.

The *Daily Express* Manchester correspondent learns that the Russian Government has given various Lancashire firms contracts for cotton yarn and cloth to a value exceeding £300,000.—Reuter.

TRIP CANCELLED.

SIR ERIC GEDDES WILL NOT COME EAST.

London, August 11.

Owing to the pressure of business in England Sir Eric Geddes has abandoned his proposed visit to the Dunlop Rubber Company's plantations in Malaya. Mr. E. J. Byrne, the company's rubber advisor, will leave England early in October instead of Sir Eric Geddes.—Reuter.

NEW YANGTSE COMMANDER.

London, August 11.

Rear Admiral John Ewen Cameron will succeed Rear Admiral Anderson as Rear Admiral of the Yangtse.—Reuter.

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Polo Ponies at Ranelagh.



A view of the Ranelagh Club ground during the parade in the class for ladies' hacks in the Horse and Polo Pony Show. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

A Rare One.



For the first time in years the London Zoo has managed to secure a specimen of the Temandua ant-eater, an extremely rare animal. He is distinguished by his long sticky tongue with which he can scoop up hundreds of ants at a swoop, and by his prehensile tail.

"Fixer."



Russell Davis, son of former Governor Johnathan M. Davis of Kansas, is facing trial with his father for alleged graft in pardoning criminals.

Kellogg's Aid.



Robert Edwin Olds is going to resume a partnership that was interrupted when Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota went to London as American Ambassador over a year ago. Mr. Kellogg is now Secretary of State and Mr. Olds, his former law partner, has been appointed by President Coolidge as Assistant Secretary.

Summer On The River.



The scene at Boulters Lock at Maidenhead, showing the crowd watching the procession of boats which passed through the lock during the afternoon of Ascot Sunday. ("Times" copyright photograph.)

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MACEDONIA	6,1082	22 Aug. noon	Marseilles & London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	28th Aug.	M'les, Cass Blanca, L'B'ba & A'werp
JETPORE	5,318	2nd Sep.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
NARKUNDIA	16,227	5th Sep.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	Port Soudan, M'les, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,128	3rd Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SUDAN	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
SICILIA	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MANTUA	10,902	14th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,118	28th Nov.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KASHMIR	8,985	10th Dec.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,911	12th Dec.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Dec.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

PAKLIWA	7,936	16th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	19th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,938	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ARAFURA	6,000	7th Oct.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Nov.	S'ney and Melbourne.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NARKUNDIA	16,927	20th Aug.	Shanghai
KARMALA	9,118	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
GARIBOPPA	5,937	22nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko.
TILAWA	10,006	1st Sept.	Kobe

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HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
GLEN MOY	27th Aug.		
GLENGARRY	3rd Sept.	No Sailings at Present.	
GLENSHANE	22nd Sept.		

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S.S. "MERTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th August.
S.S. "LAMEDON" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th August.
S.S. "PELEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Sept.
S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Sept.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF MADRID" ... 9th August.

For Marseilles, London, Dunkirk & Hauburg.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" ... sail Hongkong 1st August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, East London,

Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambari, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, & Madagascar.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails July 30th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING, CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£66.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 10th Aug.

HOMeward FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Foochow Only

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Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haliching... | W. S. Turnbull... | WED. 12th inst. ... at 1 p.m.

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, by the same steamer, by the "Haining", "Haihang" & "Haliching" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

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